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THE SCHEME TO CONTROL THE SENATE.

NOW HILL AND MURPHY WILL TRY TO KEEP REPUBLICANS WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED

FROM TAKING THEIR SEATS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Nov. 8 .- Governor Hill summoned here today Edward Murphy, jr., chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Charles F. De Freest, derk of the same committee as well as Clerk of the Assembly. The three politicians held a long conference at the Executive Mansion, and since their meeting ended the Democratic leaders in Albany have been freer than ever in their declaration that the State Legislature is Democratic in both branches. Senate and Assembly, and will be so declared by the election officers when they meet upon Tuesday next in the various counties to canvass the election returns.

Governor Hill unquestionably is the main inspirer of this attempt to "count in" a Democratic Legislature by using the various boards of supervisors for that purpose. He has exhibited a passion in speaking about the result of the election, so far as the Legislature is concerned, which is most remarkable. It is apparent to every politician but himself that the Republican party has elected eighteen Senators and the Democratic party only fourteer, and yet he goes on audaciously claiming that the Democrats have a majority in the Senate, as if no one has read the election returns. In a speech here in Albany on Friday night he used these remarkable words:

The Democracy ere aroused and will not submit to being chested out of their victory. The Legislature is fairly ours and we shall obtain it. The tactics of 1876 complexed in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida to cheat us out of the Presidency cannot be repeated in the Empire State our rights and, knowing, dare maintain them The State is Democratic, and the people demand that the Legislature honestly and fairly elected shall faithfully

represent their wishes.

Mr. Hill's declaration that "the Legislature is fairly ours and we shall obtain it" can mean only one thing-that the Democratic party in tends to put Democrats into the Senate who have not been elected by the people; for the people by their votes have elected eighteen Republican Sepators and only fourteen Democratic Senators. He must think that "by hook or by crook" three of the Republican Senators can be deprived of their seats and these seats be given to Democrats, for the Democratic party can gain a majority in the State Senate only by stealing three seats in it to which Republicans have been

Mr. Hill is said to have his eyes covetously set upon the seats in the Senate of Gilbert A Deane, Harvey J. Donaldson, John H. Derby and Franklin D. Sherwood. The election of Mr Sherwood is to be disputed upon the ground that as he was a Park Commissioner of the city of Homellsville at the time of his nomination, he was an ineligible candidate; Section 8 of Article III of the Constitution Teclaring that "no person shall be eligible to the Legislature who, at the time of his election, is, or within 100 days pre vious thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States officer under any city government." - But ex-Judge Danforth, of the Court of Appeals, has written an opinion that Mr. Sherwood cannot be Park Commissioner, in the view of the Constitu-Moreover, there is this to be said, that each house of the Legislature is a judge of the qualifications of its own members, and that in no case has a member been excluded because of this frequently raised. The houses of the Legislature rightly decide such cases upon their equitiesthey have not excluded men from the Legislature who were the plain choice of the voters. Mr Sherwood's plurality amolints to hundreds of There is no question that he is the of the electors of the XXVIIth District. It is the plan of the Democratic leadhowever, it is said, to have the State Board of Canvassers, which is composed wholly of Democrats, refuse Mr. Sherwood his certificate of election upon the ground that he was ineligible. If the State Board of Canvassers adopts any such revolutionary course it had better beware of the people. The State Board of Canvassers has as its members Secretary of State Rice, Controller Wemple, Attorney-General Tabor, State Treasurer Danforth and State Engineer Bogart. Three of these gentlemen-Wemple, Tabor and Bogartare about to retire from office, and it can be said of them that they have the reputation of desircareers by refusing a certificate of election to Mr. Sherwood, who was elected, and giving it to a

man who was not elected. In the three other districts Mr. Hill purposes to assail, the Republican candidates have the following pluralities:

These are large pluralities to overcome, but apparently the Democratic leaders think enough votes can be thrown out or disregarded by the action of Democratic Boards of Supervisors to change the result. The Boards of Supervisors in all the counties in the State meet upon Tuesday to canvass the election returns. The Democratic plan of campaign to count in Democratic candidates who were defeated is disclosed perhaps by the following sentences from an editorial in "The Albany Argus" of yesterday :

We uge the Democracy to see that they are represented to the carness of votes upon Tuesday in every county whate the election of a Senator or Assemblyman may de-pend on a most accurate count of the votes by their ablest lawyers and their most experienced politicians. Every must be taken of every ballot which is defective or invalid. The Democratic Board of Supervisors of

Dutchess County is Democratic. This county is in Mr. Deane's Senate District. Democrats here were boasting to-day that Deane would not get his certificate of election. The design of the Demograts, it is obvious, is to have the Board of Supervisors of Columbia County declare seven of the ballots cast for Deane invalid, and thus to count in Edward Osborne, the Democratic candidate. The Democrats base their right thus to have a Board of Supervisors discriminate between ballots upon the following amendment to the Bal lot Reform law made last winter:

When an inspector of election or other election officer authorized watcher shall, during a canvass of the votes, or immediately after the completion thereof, declare his belief that any particular ballot or paster affixed thereto he been written upon or marked in any way with the in-tent that the same may be identified, the inspectors shall white their names on the back thereof and attach it to the original certificate of canvass, and include in said certificate a statement of the specific grounds upon which the validity of such ballot is questioned. When the votes are to be estimated and the result declared by a board of county canvassers or other officers performing similar duties, such or certificate of canvass the number of votes thus questioned which were cast for each condidate and the specififround: upon which the same are claimed to be invalid as set forth in the original certificate of canvass. Such ballots shall be counted in estimating the result of an election; but within thirty days after the filing of the certification; but within thirty days after the filing of the certification; cate declaring such result a writ of mandamus may issue out of the Supreme Court against the board of canvasser or officers acting as such board, by whom the billots wer uch proceeding. All such ballots shall be preserved for

boards of canvassers shall be continued in existence for the purposes of such proceedings.

It is said that attempts will be made, following the same plan of operations, to count out Mr. Derby and Mr. Donaldson. Of course, every endeavor will be made to give the counting-out dispatch was a 1 size of the newspaper and that the newspaper dispatch was a 1 size of the newspaper.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

AN OLD MAN KNOCKED DOWN IN BROOKLYN.

FOUR BANK-BOOKS-HIS BLIND DAUGHTER WAS WITH HIM.

John Hartmann, who lives at No. 178 Bayardst., Brooklyn, is nearly blind. He is sixty years old, and from age and infirmity is feeble. He is a basketmaker by trade, and it had been said in the neighborhood that he had prospered in his work, and, being miserly, always carried large sums of money in his pockets. He has a daughter, Julia, nineteen years old, who is totally blind. About 6 o'clock last evening Hartmann and his daughter left their home and went out to call on some friends.

The part of Brooklyn where the old man and his daughter live is lonely and after 8 o'clock at night few people are seen in the streets. The pair were walking slowly home about 9 o'clock and had just reached that part of the block where they were going to cross the street to their home when two men stepped out from a little liallway and attacked the old man. One of the highwaymen struck him on the head with a blunt instrument, and when he fell to the sidewalk in an unconscious condition, they seized the satchel in which he was carrying his hoardings

The blind girl was terrified at the sound of the fall and the noise made by the robbers. screamed loudly, trying to get away from the Her cries attracted some people in the neighborhood, and running up they found the old man lying senseless on the sidewalk. He was carried across the street to his house, and the po lice and a physician were summoned. It was found that the old man's pockets had been rifled, and his daughter said that in them and the satchel had been \$285 in gold, \$300 in bank bills, and four bank books, representing deposits amounting to several hundred dollars.

The police of the Nineteenth Precinct went to ipon the case, but up to a late hour last night had found no clew to the highwaymen. It was not even known in which direction they had fied. The police say that the robbers un-doubtedly knew that the old man carried large sums of money, and lay in wait for him, having seen him leave his house with his blind daughter.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

CATTLE AND GRAIN BURNED.

clock this morning the cattle barn on the dairy farm of John O'Connor, at Homer, was destroyed by fire forses and some sheep. All were burned to death. The flames spread to the grain barn adjacent, which was also destroyed, with its contents. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, on which there is no insurance It is thought the fire was started by tramps.

to the stables on the Lemon place, near Fair Haven, last night at midnight, and the stables, containing four horses, two dogs and a lot of valuable furniture, were destroyed. The Lemon place had beer rented by Colonel John C. McInerney, president of the Seventh National Pank of New-York City, and the horses and dogs were Mr. McInerney's property, which had left in charge of his coachman. The horses large coach horses, valued at \$1,500 each.

HORSES CAUGHT IN FOREST FIRES. Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 8 .- Forest fires have raged Saturday and Sunday on the mountain sides at Beacon Falls, killing nearly 100 horses. The fires are from young timber lands, and are threatening several farmhouses and the buildings at High Rock Grove. The situation is clarming. This morning a special train with thirty men was sent from Waterbury. They have worked all day fighting the flames.

FLAMES IN A MISSISSIPPI TOWN. Jackson, Miss., Nov. 8 (Special).-At 2 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the cotton shed at the rallroad depot at Terry, fifteen miles south of here, or. the Illinois Central Railroad, and burned the depot, a large quantity of cotton and every business house in the town except the stores of Dr. Jones and W. J. Terry is a fine business point, shipping a large quantity of cotton, and had about fifteen business houses and about 500 inhabitants.

LIGHTNING AMONG THE WIRES. Louisville, Nov. 8 .- The operating room of the West ern Union office, in the Board of Trade Building, was burned out this morning. Lightning struck the wire tower on the roof, and set fire to the building. The tower on the roof, and set fire to the building. The fourth floor, which is used by the Western Union, was gutted. Business is being transacted all right.

The loss will be \$35,000 to \$50,000. The fifth and sixth stories of the building were totally burned, and the third and fourth deluged with water. The fourth and lifth floors were occupied by the Western Union Telegraph (Empany for operating rooms, offices and batteries. Lightning struck the rack of wires on top of the building, and at once flames broke out. The Western Union loses it, whole outlit of instruments and battery, worth \$10.000. Manager Charles Smith at once telegraphed for new instruments, and to-night thirty-four are in operation.

RELICS OF SPANISH MISSIGNARIES.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 9 (Special).-About forty miles west of this city an old stone church has been in ruins for so long that the oldest inhabitant does not know when it was otherwise. These rulns have been visited by many curious people, and the building is supposed to have been erected by the first Spanish settlers of this Territory, hundreds of years ago. The stones from sigmund is conscious at intervals, and there is a bare which it was built were massive, although the church itself was rather small. The roof and all woodwork has long since disappeared, and the stones have been going one by one, the people taking them for various purposes. A party from this city thought it would be a good idea to see if the cornerstones in those days were made the receptacle of contemporary coins and papers, as at the present day, and with that end in view they went to the village for the purpose of searching out the cornerstone.

> permission to make any explorations, but through the good offices of the local priest they obtained permission and went to work. They found that the northeast cornerstone was larger and better dressed than the others and began digging to get at it. When they had fully exposed the stone they found that it was really that the joint was almost hidden. This cement wa broken and the stones separated. Within was found a cavity in which was a lot of manuscript and parcha cavity in which was a lot of manuscript and parch-ment. Beneath these were several old Spanish coins, some dating % far back as the sixteenth century. The manuscript was in Latin and Spanish, and has been sent to the Catholic Cathedral in this city for translation. There was also a beautiful beretts, heavily wrought with gold thread, but upon exposure to nir it crumbled to pieces.

FOR A TEACHERS' BUILDING AT THE FAIR.

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 8 .- At the closing of the session of the Central Ohio Teachers' Association a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the 1,000 teachers present unite with others in a request that a sultable building be erected and provided at the coming World's Fair in Chicago for an exhibit of approved school appliances and for actual teaching in the various

school appliances and for actual teaching in the various trades by qualified instructors, to the end that American educational development may be made known to visitors from foreign nations.

Governor Leon Abbett, of New-Jersey, together with several members of the New-Jersey State Board of World's Pair Commissioners, is in the city. They came to select a site for the New-Jersey State Building, Governor Abbett said to-day that his State intends making a most elaborate exhibit, and wants all the space that can be obtained. The building is to be constructed entirely of New-Jersey products, the wood and stone to be brought from that State.

E. J. GLAVE'S ALASKAN TRAVELS.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. S .- E. J. Glave, formerly of Stanley's exploring expedition, who has been in Alaska for the last seven months, arrived here last evening for the last seven months, arrived and the headwaters from a tr p on which he tried to reach the headwaters of the Alaska River. He found the source about eleven miles northeast of Mount St. Ellas. He explored and took photographic views of the whole country between North Yulon and the base of the St. Elias Alps, finding it more su table to traffic than was imagined before. Mr. Glave proceeds direct to Washington to ask the United States Government for an appropriation to enable him to open up the trails next season. His party was composed of filmself and a friend named Dalton, and was the smallest party that ever traversed the legion. They discovered an enormously rich copper mine.

SURANCE MONEY THE OBJECT.

If a mass of testimony adduced in the Essex Harris Plitt, a dealer in tailors' trimmings, was prevented only by an accident from burning the big five-story double tenement-house No. 44 Allen-st., in the heart of the swarming Polish district. That he did not succeed in his fiendish attempt to sacrifice the lives of his sleeping felfor which his soul yearned, is due mainly to the circumstance of time and to the quick-wittedness

It was just three-quarters of an hour after midnight on Sunday morning when Joseph Kroinski, a seventeen-year-old boy who peddies fruit for a living, saw a puff of smoke burst from described above. The names of the dead and inthe cellar of No. 44, which is just opposite to where he stood. Some of Kroinski's Sunday stock of apples, pears and oranges was stored in the rear half of the cellar. The front of the cellar, divided from the rear by a board partition and approached by a flight of steps leading from the sidewalk, was used as a lumber-room by Plitt, whose store is on the ground floor. Kroinski was anxious about his fruit, and running to the back of the house, entered his part of the cellar by way of another flight of steps in the rear. The ceilar was filled with smoke which choked and blinded and dazed him, but the fire had not yet touched his stock.

Through the chinks of the partition he saw the gleam of flame. Then he heard a sound as of something stealthily moving about the cellar, on apparently trying to put out the flames with a can of liquid which he carried in his hand. rags and broken timber piled up in a corner. Yet, to Kroinski's bewilderment, the blaze, instead of going out, gathered renewed strength with every fresh dilution. Kroinski luckily did upstairs and into the street screaming "Fire!" with all his force. Frank Handelman, a salesman in Ridley's big drygoods store in Grand-st. who was passing the house on his way home, saw the smoke and promptly rushed to the firebox at Grand and Allen sts. and gave the alarm. In fire engines and the thick, black smoke which rolled through the building had aroused those who were sleeping upstairs.

to find themselves face to face with death. In a moment the hallways and stairways filled with a struggling, surging, screaming mass of men, women and children, all madly and blindly fighting their way out of the building. Of course they did their best to complete the success of Mr. Plitt's enterprise. They first seized on their insurance policies, when they had any, then they piled their bedding and other household goods out on the fire-escapes, thus effectually shutting off all means of egress Then they climbed to the roof or tumbled pellmell out into the street. Two douches of water from the firemen's hose were sufficient to put out the flame! and then Roundsman McAdam was able to persuade the trembling, shivering mob that there was no danger, and that they could go back

the front cellar steps and across the road to his home, which is at No. 51 Allen St., directly facing the store. Kroinski told his story to several people. Roundsman McAdam and Chief McGill, smong others. The roundsman promptly sent kroinski around to the Eidridge-st. police station in charge of a patrolman, and then went across to Plitt's lodgings. It was at first denied that Plitt was at home, but finally he yielded to the roundsman's persuasion and came out into the street, where he was arrested. It was noticed that the best was complete strength of the province o the roundsman's persuasion and came out into the street, where he was arrested. It was noticed that his hands smelled strongly of beazine. Chief McGill and his men had just discovered that nearly everything in the front part of the cellar had been saturated with the same liquid, and next to the heap of burning rags under the rear stairway is a row of wooden cupboards. The Scoond-ave, elevated railroad runs along Allenst, and is separated from the houses by the width of a narrow pavement. Thus, the materials for a destructive and fatal fire were already to hand. Had the flames been started an hour later most of these in the building would have perished.

and was awakened by the smoke. Plitt's stock is worth not more than \$200; yet in the breast pocket of his coat was found two policies—one for \$1,000 on the Fairmount Insurance Company.

Another auspicious circumstance is that two weeks ago he moved his family out of the rooms which they had occupied in the rear of the store. The two houses, together with Nos. 91, 93 and 95, are owned by Admiral Braine.

MONEY FOR DEATH CLAIMS IN A BROKEN BANK. Eric, Penn., Nov. 8 (Special).—The failure of the Corry National Bank and the fact that the Equitable Aid Union had \$18,000 of a recent assessment for pay ment of death losses in the bank as a deposit have created a great deal of uneasiness in the Order. E. A. U. attorney has entered up a bond of \$50,000 against the State Treasurer of the Order, W. E. Howard, of Corry. The worst feature of the situation is that two of the treasurer's sureties are the president and cashier of the broken bank. Officials of the Order will in all probability call for a speedy assessment of

The attorneys for the Corry Bank are confident that dollar for dollar of the indebtedness can be paid within a year. Notwithstanding this, the depositors are getting nervous, and will take some action if a report is not soon forthcoming from Bank Examiner Miller.

THE GLDEST MASON IN THE WORLD DIES. Kansas City, Nov. 8 (Special).-At Boonville, Mo. and six months. He was one of the pioneers of Missouri, and had been an active member of the Masonic Order for seventy-five years, being the oldest living

Trenton, N. J., Nov. &-Stewart D. South, the city building inspector, died to-day of smallpox. This is the second death from that disease since it appeared here three weeks ago. There have been fourteen cases altogether. No. 10 Lamberton-st, was one of the first houses that was compelled to hang out the red flag. Mr. South, who was a boarder there, moved away just before the house was quarantined to another part of the city, but he had evidently caught the contagion before leaving, as it broke out on him a few He was then removed back to No. 10 Lamberton-st., and there died. The health authorities be lieve that the disease is now fully under control.

TRIED TO DEFRAUD INSURANCE COMPANIES. Chicago, Nov. 8 .- B. R. Musgrave, who was arrested people. He would say nothing else regarding the

CATCHING AN INCENDIARY. last, because "the detectives were getting too hot after him." he says he has been working in St. Paul. The officer and his prisoner left here for Terre Haute at 11 o'clock to-night.

MANY MINERS KILLED.

ANOTHER HORROR IN THE COAL REGION

DISASTROUS RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION OF GAS IN A NANTICORE MINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Nanticoke, Penn., Nov. 8 .- While changing the current of air in the deep shaft, No. 1, of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at 4:30 this afternoon, a terrific explosion of gas took place, which tore out timbers, brattices and props, instantly killing six men and fatally injuring eight more. The alarm was sounded, and people quickly gathered by hundreds at the scene. Ten stalwart miners under the direction of a fire boss entered the deadly shaft to find the sad state of affairs jured are as follows:

KILLED. ARNOT, John, fire boss, married and leaves six children GIETHING, Caleb, married.

JONATHAN, William, fire boss.

JONES, Henry, fire boss; he was the City Clerk. LLOYD, Thomas, driver boy. WILLIAMS, William J., sz. INJURED.

MALONEY, Frank. POWELL, Thomas, boss of the snart.. SMITH, David A. WILLIAMS, William J. All the men have flarge families.

The first shaft is 1,100 feet deep. At the bottom is a gangway, and then another shaft runs 200 feet further. It was in this lower shaft that the explosion took place. There were fourteen men in the mine at the time, and not one of them will live to tell the cause of the explosion. The scene about the shaft while the bodies were being taken out was heartrending. Wives were sobbing and wailing, all awaiting the recovery of the bodies. As one body after another, at intervals of twenty minutes, was brought up and the name of the dead miner was announced the heartbroken widow would utter scream and fall in a swoon or wail and cry and scream and fall in a swoon or wail and cry and endeavor to throw themselves upon the black-ened bodies of their husbands. Little children, too, were there with their mothers, bewildered and dazed, yet conscious that some terrible calamity had happened to their fathers. Nanticoke has a population of 12,000, and it is safe to say that three-fourths of the inhabitants were about the mine building or standing in groups on the hilltops overlooking the mine.

The damage to the mine cannot be estimated. The dead and injured are nearly all active in church and social affairs. The town is in mourning.

The accident was caused by the explosion of a safety lamp, the flames of which ignited the gas. The existence of this element had become known, and the safety lamp, which is generally used successfully in the presence of gas, was being used by the men during their operations.

## THE MAVERICK BANK FAILURE.

CONTROLLER LACEY THINKS A DIVIDEND OF EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT WILL BE SECURED.

Boston, Nov. 8 (Special) .- Controller Lacey, in re ponse to a reporter's inquiry concerning the May serted, on information which came to him outside the Clearing House Committee or the lank examiner. He said: "The bank examiner began his work last Saturday, and about Sunday noon he found that the bank was insolvent, and sent a telegram to me to that effect. I immediately ordered the closing of the bank. The examiner, under the instruction of the United States Attorney, made the complaint, and then the Depart-

· What do you think about the probable dividend to

"I have no reason to change the opinion which con servative Boston business men have entertained, that 85 per cent would be declared, if not a higher rate. The dividends will depend entirely on the time the depositors prove their claims. The probability is that preparations will be made before the creditors come to prove their claims. Every one having a bank-book of the Maverick Bank should present his book immedistely, so as to be ready when the dividend is de-

"Do you think it is possible that any of the capitalists will take up the franchise of the bank and continue business under the same or a new name? "Oh, no; it would be much more advisable to take

out a new franchise, with a new name. It would be better than the old one."

"How long will Mr. Beal remain in control as receiver of the bank !" "Mr. Beal will remain fintfl all available assets are

converted into cash. There is much less litigation than in most cases; therefore the work can be expeditious and economical." "It is stated," suggested the reporter, "that Mr.

Potter said he had no more idea the bank would not be open Monday he had of being struck by lightning within minutes, and that the accounts of the bank furnished no evidence that the directors designed to take any money from the bank immediately before the failure How about that?"

"That is not strange," answered Mr. Lacey. is the policy of the Department not to allow any official of a bank to know when that bank is to be closed. You can see the effect of such information There would be a chance for preferred creditors to re-move their money from the bank or to enter their

move their money from the bank or to enter their claims."

"Do you suppose," continued the reporter, "that Mr. French, Mr. Potter and Mr. Dana had reason to believe that such a crash was inevitable, and had you reason to believe long before you ordered the closing of the bank that it was insolvent?"

"No, sir," the Controller replied. "A corporation cannot commit a crime. It is no crime for a director to borrow money without security. What makes a bank is the integrity of its managers." In further conversation Mr. Lacey said it was unfortunate for any city to have a bank's failure magnited or exaggerated in the least degree. Many Philadelphia business men had voluntered the information that the long-continued excitement about the recent bank failures there had the effect of crippling the financial position of Philadelphia.

Asa P. Potter, the Maverick's president, is already making plans for the future. His inclination is to do a brokerage business in the nexotiation of mercantle paper. Mr. Potter is preparing to reduce his living expenses, and contemplates securing a moderate priced house either in Probaline or Newton. His children, who are now in provate schools and have had special tutors, will finish their education in the public schools.

THANKS TO CAPTAIN PALMER FOR HIS ORDER. Washington, Nov. 8 .- A resolution was unanimously adopted by George H. Thomas Post, No. 15, De partment of the Potomac, G. A. R., at its regular meeting last night, thanking Commander-in-Chief John Palmer "for his loyal and patriotic order relative to Grand Army men participating in public ceremonies in which the rebel flag is unfuried."

# ROBBED OF MORE THAN \$75,000.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 8 .- Joseph Mayer, proprietor of the Arsenal pottery, for robbing which several arrests were made yesterday in Philadelphia, estimates his loss at more than \$75,000. He says that a conspiracy between his invoice clerk, William W Sweet, and crockery dealers in Philadelphia and Trenton has been in existence about six years, and that they divided the profits on wares which he was accustomed to forward to them. Sweet would charge them on Maver's ward to them: books with only a small fraction of the value of the goods shipped. Sweet and his wife are held here, and besides the crockery dealers arrested yesterday others will be arrested to morrow.

### GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM BALTIMORE. Baltimore, Nov. 8 (Special),-The grain shipments

from Bali more this winter will exceed any previous season in the history of the port. seventy vessels have already been char ered for January and February to carry 350,000 bushels of grain, and it is probable that as many more charters will be made during the next month, covering shipments to all the leading ports in Europe. The big grain elevators of the Baltimore and Ohio Balirond will be faxed to their utmost capacity to meet the rush of grain from the West, and the railroad company has contracted for the con-struction of a large number of new cars in addition to having all the old ones put into condition for the grain traffic.

McKINLEY ON HIS VICTORY.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A TALK WITH OHIO'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

THE FIGHT WAS WON MAINLY ON THE ISSUES

OF PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY-HIS VIEWS ON SILVER AND OTHER

QUESTIONS.

Major William McKinley, jr., Governor-elect of Ohio, and Mrs. McKinley, reached Jersey City at 11 a. m., yesterday, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they were met by the Major's brother, Abner McKinley. The party drove to the Hotel Hamilton, Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave., where the Major will be the guest of his brother during his stay in this city. His visit, he says, has no connection with political affairs. He is fatigued, as any man might be who has made recently 136 speeches, visited more than eighty counties of the Buckeye State, heard the cause of protection to American industries assailed by the free-trade Democracy, and struck back each time

with crushing and overwhelming force. "I want a rest for a couple of weeks or so, said he, "after the exciting contest through which I have passed, and I suppose I will be able to take it when the inevitable experience of the American public man is gone through," and he gave a faint, though good-natured, smile of resignation as he scanned with his piercing black eyes the group of reporters who stood around. Then he went out with some friends; took a drive in the Central Park, and came back with his face aglow and his hearty hand-shake indicative of a man of much physical endurance and unbending will

"The readers of The Tribune desire naturally, Governor, to hear something from one who is so well qualified to speak about political matters in Ohio," said the reporter. "No doubt," said he, cheerily. "The electoral

campaign there to fill the place which Governor Campbell now fills' was highly interesting." "And was fought upon the tariff?"

Was fought upon the issues as made by the platforms of the two parties. The fight, re-member, was purely an impersonal one. There were no side issues. The tariff and free coinage of silver were the only questions discussed. aroused interest of enormous masses of people in all parts of the State was a conspicuous feature. The meetings, even in the most out-of-the-way places, were unusually numerous and unprece dentedly large. There can be no doubt whatever that Governor Campbell made a most vigorous canvass. His personal qualities helped him greatly. But I got the most votes." Mr. McKinley patted his gloved hand on the arm of the chair; a quiet smile of confidence played around his tightly compressed lips, and, if ever the gallant Major looked like the hero of Austerlitz, whom he has been oftentime said to resemble, he did then, surely.

'Was your majority as large as you expected?" "The official canvass has not as yet been made, but I am able to say that my majority was larger than I had looked for."

What was the relative importance of the tariff question and the silver question as the voters considered them?"

"To answer that direct would really be of little consequence, for what I should say would be merely a matter of conjecture. We made no Republican gain, either in Cincinnati or Cleve land, the great commercial centres, where the silver question would have been more likely than in any other part of the State to have influenced the result. Our gain was in other sections of the State. The Democrats didn't discuss the silver question at all."

"Did it attain a prominent place in the debates on the Republican side?" "I did, but the Democrats absolutely declined

to discuss it. "Did they show any disposition to shirk the

The Governor-elect opened his eyes in surprise.

Why, no," he replied. "Has any one suggested that we didn't have the tariff in the ca paign? The Democrats accepted the issue on the tariff immediately, and fought us. That was manifest to everybody. I do not know how they could leave the tariff out of the campaign." "The English newspapers seem somewhat dis-

appointed that William McKinley, jr., has been elected Governor of Ohio," suggested the reporter. "Ah." said the Major, meditatively; and then: Do you know, I accept without any mental reservation whatever the cable dispatches in the newspapers which say that the English newspapers would have been quite pleased at my deicat. Well," he went on, "I suppose we are incorrigible on that point and will continue to conduct our affairs as Americans want them conducted and not in accordance with the quains notions of either the press or the people of other countries. Of course, if the persons whose opinions you quote could vote in Ohio," he added in a tone of languid resignation, "I would have been beaten."

"Do you draw inferences of any special significance from the result in Massachusetts?" "I do not, and the reason that I do not is

because I do not know enough about the details of the contest in the Bay State." "Or from the result in Iowa?"

of the contest in the Bay State.

"Or from the result in Iowa?"

"Nor Iowa either. But stop-I ought to say certainly that the campaign there was carried out on local issues."

"Or from the result in New-York?"

The Governor-elect laughed. "Ferhaps," said he, "least of all in New-York would I feel safe in expressing an opinion for the simple reason that I was so busily engaged in my own campaign that I had no time to observe the varying phases of the great battle in the Empire State. I was engaged almost every day in making speeches, and I only saw a New-York paper once in two weeks."

"Well," said the reporter, "in New-York they found time to think about Ohio, and awaited the result there with an interest second only to that which they felt in the battle nearer home."

"Ah," said the Major, "I think the Republicans in Ohio were very hopeful that Mr. Fassett would succeed."

"Does the election of Mr. Flower take New-York out of the list of doubtful States in the next Presidential election?"

"I am sure I do not know anything about it. Like lowa, your battle, I helieve, was fought upon-local issues," he said, musingly.

"Who now stands nearest the Democratic Presidential nomination?"

"I am sure I do not know anything about the Democratic side."

"Or the Republican Presidential nomination?"

"Or the Republican Presidential nomination?"

Democratic side."

"Or the Republican Presidential nomination?"

"Or the Republican two points is about ignorance on these two points is

"My ignorance on these two points is about equal."

"Who will be the next United States Senator from Ohio?"

"On that point, too," said the gallant Major, "it is essy to fathom the depth of my intelligence. I do not know. I was in eighty-four counties of the State and I never even heard it talked of. That is a remarkable statement, but it is nevertheless true. You would not suppose there had been any Senatorial fight on hand. There was, of course, a great contest to carry the Legislature for our party, but as to who was to be the beneficiary of the majority thus obtained was not discussed at all."

of the majority that at all."

"A common sentiment, unbroken by even one discordant note, urged the party to victory in the election in this State—was it thus in Ohio?" the reporter asked.

"It was exactly thus in Ohio," Major McKin—"There was were one army. I do not

clection in this State—was it thus in Ohio?" the reporter asked.

"It was exactly thus in Ohio," Major McKinley said. "There we were one army. I do not know when ever before we were so harmonious; no dissensions or divisions in our ranks."

"How did the new Ballot law work?"

"This was the first year in which it was in force. It was quite satisfactory to our people. It seemed unusual to go to the voting places and find so few people around. On the passage of the law the area of the voting precincts was made smaller."

"Could you say that either party was much benefited by the change?"

"I could not. The total vote usual in elections seemed to be polled without delay, and the count, I think, was made as expediently as ever. Any mistakes that were made were made, curiously enough! by people who thought they knew tee

TO COUNT IN DEMOCRATS.

process an appearance of legality. The Republican party can well afford to go before the people next year upon such an issue of fraud.

Republicans here are amazed at the impudence of the Democratic leaders in yelling "fraud and corruption" in relation to the Legislature. The evidence is pouring in here from every direction that Mr. Flower's election as Governor was brought about by the use of a tremendous bribery fund. Charles R. Skinner, the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, says that on Monday last, when in Jefferson County, within a short distance along the River St. Lawrence he learned of thirty Republican voters who had been bribed to remain away from the polls. Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, said the day after election that the committee had expended \$40,000 upon the simple task of "perfecting the registry in country districts." That is only a small portion of a political party's expenses, and from it-one can imagine what an enormous sum of money the Democratic State Committee had to expend upon the State election for other matters.

Mr. Flower's statement that he expended only \$5,000 upon the election makes politicians smile. How much money did Tammany Hall expend in the interior, of the State? Not until political committees are compelled to reveal how they expend the money that comes to them from every source will the public know anything about the vast sums used to bribe voiers. The Legislyture of 1892 should among its first steps take that of passing a bill requiring political committees to give an itemized statement of their expenditures. As it is now, the Corrupt Practices law is a farce. A candidate hands \$5,000 to a political committee, as Mr. Flower says he did, and there the public's information as to the disposition of the money ends. The law must be supplemented, as it is supplemented in England, by a section requiring political committees to file a statement of their expenses.

A LIVELY FIGHT IN LIMERICK.

FOUR SOLDIERS INJURED BY KNIVES-DILLON

AND HEALY SPEAK. Limerick, Nov. 8 .- This city to-day was the of a fierce conflict, in which forty soldiers and a mob of people were engaged. Four soldiers were seriously wounded with knives. Six civilians were ar

Dublin, Nov. 8 .- John Dillon, speaking at Temple more, Tipperary County, to-day, said that Irishmen the whole world over were burning with pride and gratitude that the people of Cork had performed their duty so nobly. He appealed to the Parnellites to con

a reconclistion.

Timothy Healy declared that the landlord Orangemen supported the Parnellites and that Mr. Redmond had received fully a thousand Conservative votes.

CANADA AND COPYRIGHT. Ottawa, Nov. 8 (Special).—Coppright is again causing considerable discussion and trouble between the Washngton and Canadian authorities, the latter refusing American citizens the right to register for the proteof copyright in Canada. As is perfectly natural, United States authors and publishers are trate over the refusal of the privilege of copyright in Canada, under the arrangement already existing between the United States and Great Britain, which was supposed o sanction such registration in all British possessions. President Harrison in his proclamation clearly indiates that his interpretation of the existing Canadian law, as well as the arrangement between the United states and England, insists that American citizens applying to the Canadian Government for copyright are entitled to receive the same with all its privileges. Lord Salisbury's dispatches to Washington plainly show en the two Governments, as well as of the titled to the registration of copyright in Canada, Phompson holds that the agreement between the United States and Great Britain is only an arrangement and States and Great Britain is only an arrangement and does not amount to an international treaty; consequently he ergues that Canada is not bound by it and need not respect it. The copyright branch of the Department of Agriculture has accepted this view, and cheving the instructions of the Minister of Justice refuses all United States chitzens who apply for registration for copyright. Canadian politicians contend that they have as much right to legislate in regard to copyright as they have in other international trade matters, such as bills of exchange, etc.

A DALZIEL REPORT DENIED. London. Nov. 8 .- The Postmaster-General desires that publicity be given to his denial of the Dalziel

Bishop, he says, is well and hearty. LEASE OF STATE RAILWAYS IN BRAZIL. Rio Janeiro, Nov. 8 .- A Government decree just ssued orders a lease of the State railways for thirty-

three years, at a gold rental, half of which is payable in advance. A LETTER FROM CRISPL

Puris, Nov. 8 .- "Le Matin" prints a letter from signor Crispi to M. Desmarets, of the Paris bar, in which, after saving that the Pope "Is consumed with mbition and would sell his soul to regain temporal power for the Papacy." Signor Crispi expresses approval ing to retire with honorable reputations. It can- of the neutralizing of Alsace Lorraine on the condition not be possible that they will close their official that France joins the Dreibund. Alsace then, he says. will be a "buffer" between France and Germany. The Dreibund agreement, he adds, contains no word against France. He concludes by appealing to a'l men to unite to preserve Europe from the scourge of war.

Berlin, Nov. 8.-The Sommerfelds, father and son, ho tried to commit suicide yesterday, opened the veins of their arms, besides shooting themselves with revolver. When found both were bathed in blood. Felix died on Saturday evening. Sigmund still lives, although there is a bullet imbedded in his brain.

chance of his recovery.

The firm was established in 1873. It was involved n the conversion of a large number of private industrial concerns into companies during the '80s, bedustrial concerns into companies during the '80s, beides furnishing money for the development of Bing,
a senside resort on the Island of Rugen.
Sigmund's wife recently filed a petition for divorce.
Both 8 gmund and Felix married heiresses. Felix's
wife is a daughter of the millionaire Pinkus. All have
been personally extravagant. Felix was an epicure
and wrote coolery articles for the "Boersen Courier,"
Many creditors and small capitalists were attracted to
the firm by the high interest offe ed on deposits.
The cause of the rash act of the Sommerfelds was
their fear of arrest. Herr Pinkus offered them a ban
to prevent the disaster, but the intervention of the
police made such assis ance useless. It is removed
that other firms have been denounced to the police for
irregular dealings, and that their books will be examined.

amined.

The banker Leipziger has also been arrested. ANOTHER PLUM FOR SIR JOHN GORST. London, Nov. 8 .- Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to William Lawies Jackson, recently appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A POET AND A DRAMATIST IN A DUEL. Paris, Nov. 8.—In a duel with swords to-day be-ween M. Carre, dramatist, and M. Harancourt, poet, the former received a slight wound in the breast. THE CLAFLIN SISTERS TO STORM PARIS. Parts, Nov. 8.-Victoria Woodbull and Tennie C.

laffin are about to open their propaganda in Paris. M. Vacquerie, Victor Hugo's executor, in a leader in the "Rappel," praises Mrs. Woodhull, and predicts that her lectures will meet with great success. Claffin (Lady Cook) is credited with telling an inter viewer that she had had an offer of a colonelcy in the United States Regular Army.

GOVERNOR HILL HAS NOT PARDONED EMMONS.

Albany, Nov. 8 (Special).- Nearly all the news-

papers in the State this morning contained a dispatch from Sing Sing stating that Edward Emmons, sentenced for life about a year ago for the murder of Emma Owens, his paramour, in a boarding-house of Staten Island, had been pardoned by Governor Hill and had left the prison. Among others who read this dispatch was Governor Hill, and he was greatly puzzled by it, since he had not pardoned any one in the laten days. He made Pardon Clerk Joyce look up the election to require a recount of the votes, and all record and found that he had not partianed Emmons. Then the Governor thought that perhaps the prison anthorities had been deceived and had released Emmons upon a forged pardon. The Governor at ones telegraphed Warden Brown to learn if Emmons had

HE IMPERILLED MANY LIVES.

HE CARRIED NEARLY \$600 IN A SATCHEL AND HIS ACTIONS WATCHED BY A YOUTH-IN-

Market Police Court yesterday is to be believed, low-creatures and thus secure the insurance money

the other side of the wooden wall. Peeping through the chinks of the boarding, he saw Plitt Plitt was industriously watering a great heap of not stop to ponder on the phenomenon, but dashed the meantime, Kroinski's yells, the rattle of the

There were 105 human creatures in that building, roused from their sleep in the dead of night,

As Handelman gave the alarm, Plitt darted up

At the police station Plitt was at once identi-fied by Kroinski as the man who had set fire to the house. In his defence the prisoner said that he was asleep in the room at the rear of his store

for \$1,000 on the Fairmount Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and the other for \$1,500 in the Witheville Insurance Company. Justice Duffy yesterday, after hearing the testimony, held him for further examination in bail of \$5,000.

Just a month ago a fire broke out in a paint store on the ground floor of No. 42 Allenst. At that time Plitt remarked to Frederick Paddock, the lessee of the two houses: "There will be another fire in these buildings before long."

Another suspicious circumstance, is that two

ANOTHER DEATH FROM SMALLPOX IN TRENTON

in St. Paul on Thursday last, arrived here to-day in force. The charge against Musgrave is that he attempted to defraud certain life insurance companies out of \$15,000 by having his life insured for that amount, then placing a human skeleton in a cabin, to which he set fire, his confederates afterward putting in a claim for the insurance and stating that the sheleton doubtedly been burned to death. To newspaper men them he had no intention of defrauding the insurance